

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow probably fair; moderate winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 45. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 500 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

WASHINGTON AGREES TO TAKE PART IN ALLIED CONFERENCES; HARVEY TO REPRESENT THE PRESIDENT ON SUPREME COUNCIL; U. S. WILL BRING QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT BEFORE ALLIES

PRISON IS URGED AS ONLY BAR TO BUILDING GRAFT

Lockwood Committee's Resolution Demands Substantial Sentences.

WILL AFFECT ALL CASES

Untermeyer Is Instructed to Confer With Attorney-General for Next Move.

Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee investigating housing, was instructed by a resolution adopted yesterday by the committee to confer with Attorney-General Newton in regard to recommendations to be made to the court in cases of corporations and individuals convicted or who pleaded guilty to indictments found as a result of the committee's investigation.

The resolution sets forth that illegal combinations cannot be abated and building revived unless offenders are punished by "substantial prison sentences." The resolution, it was made clear, was not directed solely at the thirty-two corporations and individuals that recently entered pleas of guilty and who are to be sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis on Monday. It was adopted to apply as well to all future prosecutions.

Mr. Untermeyer declined to indicate in any way what his next move would be or when he would take the matter up with the Attorney-General. His personal views, however, he set forth in remarks before the committee last Wednesday, when he expressed the opinion that the full measure of benefit would not be derived from the committee's investigation unless jail sentences followed.

One Way to End Evil.

The resolution follows, in part: "Whereas, the investigations thus far conducted though still uncompleted have already disclosed the existence of widespread criminal conspiracies in restraint of interstate and interstate trade in substantially every line of industry affecting building construction, the effect of which has been to render the cost of building well nigh prohibitive and to greatly enhance rents and the general cost of living; . . . and

"Whereas, many indictments have been returned and many convictions have already resulted as the outcome of such action; . . . and

"Whereas, the experiences of the committee have demonstrated that such illegal combinations cannot be abated and the evils flowing from their operations ended and the construction of building revived and stimulated unless individual offenders who are shown to have actively, flagrantly, persistently and knowingly violated the criminal laws are punished by substantial prison sentences; and

Opposition to Resolution.

The resolution was not adopted by unanimous vote, although the exact division was not disclosed. Individual members of the committee declined to discuss the action, but it was learned that an element present was opposed to making any suggestion whatever to the Attorney-General on the theory that the committee's work ended when indictments had been found. Two members of the committee, Senator Salvatore A. Cottolengo, Democrat, and Assemblyman Edward Neary, Republican, of Queens, were excused from voting on the ground that they had only recently been designated members and were not familiar with the subject. Assemblyman Peter A. Leininger, Democrat, was not present.

It was stated, unofficially, that the vote on the resolution stood 4 in favor and 3 opposed. Those favoring the resolution were said to be Senator Charles C. Lockwood, chairman; Senator William A. Carson and Assemblyman James H. Caulfield and Ward V. Telford, all Republicans. Those opposed were said to be Senator J. J. Dunnigan and Assemblyman Peter Hamill, Democrats, and Assemblyman Thomas W. McWhinney, Republican.

TEN BANDITS GET WHISKEY.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—One hundred cases of whiskey, valued at \$5,000, were stolen late last night from the Dowling Distillery at Tyrone, Anderson county. Ten masked men held up two guards at the distillery, the reports said, and after loading the liquor on four motor trucks made their escape.

When you think of writing, think of WHITTING.

WHEN your Want Ad. goes into The Herald you may know that high grade returns are coming from it. More than 200,000 quality-circulation assured results.—Adv.

Harding Commends War Memorial Tree Planting

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—President Harding in a letter to Joseph M. Patterson of Chicago to-day gave nearly indorsement of the movement of planting memorial trees along the important public highways as a tribute to the Americans sacrificed in the world war.

"I can hardly think of a more fitting testimonial of our gratitude and affection than this," Mr. Harding said. "It would be not only the testimony of our sentiments, but a means to beautify the country which these heroes have so well served."

NATIONAL PROTEST TO SLACKER LISTS

Storm of Criticism Reaches Washington—Suspension Demanded.

MANY ERRORS CHARGED

War Department Silent—Bill Designed to Protect Papers Publishing Names.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 6.—Despite the fact that a storm of protest poured in on Washington to-day from all over the country where the so-called slacker lists have been published, the War Department has made no move to stop the publication.

In face of extreme care which the department asserts was devoted to preparation of the lists, it is clear many cases of grave injustice occur through inclusion of names of innocent men, some of whom served with distinction.

So many errors have crept into the lists that pressure is likely from Congress either for revision or suspension of publication.

Members of Congress began to interest themselves in the subject and the office of the Adjutant-General was bombarded with telephone calls from Representatives who were hearing from their constituents, both individuals and newspapers.

Reports show that newspapers are declining to print the lists because of the manifest errors they contain even in cases where publication had begun. The cases of error reported in New York are said to be duplicated elsewhere, although on a smaller scale.

As an evidence of the storm of protest that has arisen because of the incorrectness of the lists, Representative Hill (Md.) introduced a bill which directs the Department of Justice to conduct the defense of publications sued for wrongful publication of the names of alleged slackers and provides that in the event of a "recovery of any judgment against the publication the United States will indemnify it for damages recovered."

"The bill I introduced," said Mr. Hill, "provides that in the event of such suit due to errors in the official list of slackers as published by the War Department the United States will undertake the defense and bear the cost, if any, of such error in the official list. In my opinion, since the United States Government publishes this list, it is unfair to allow newspapers to incur even the possibility of suits."

SLAIN MAN HAD BEEN TIED TO A BED TO DIE

Neighbors Find Body in Room Victim Occupied Alone.

BUFFALO, May 6.—The body of John F. Keeyes, 68, was found to-night in the room which he occupied alone. He value himself since Monday. Tonight neighbors broke into the house. Keeyes had been bound and gagged and tied to the bed and left to die. The gag and the ropes had cut through the man's skin in his efforts to free himself.

U. S. NOW FIXING VALUE OF LAND FOR BIG CANAL

Commission in Nicaragua Is Checking Up on Plans.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 6.—An American Government commission has begun the work of placing a valuation on the land which it will be necessary to purchase for the building of the proposed interoceanic canal.

Great quantities of gold coined in the United States have arrived here. The coins will be put in circulation at a value equal to that of the Nicaraguan cordoba, equivalent normally to the American dollar.

WOMAN ON STATE BOARD.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 6.—The appointment by Gov. Hartness of Mrs. John Redwood Fisher of Arlington, author of numerous books under the name of Dorothy Canfield, as a member of the State Board of Education was announced to-night. She is the first woman to become a member of the board.

FRENCH PREMIER WOULD MOBILIZE GERMANY'S DEBT

Briand Expects U. S. Support in Floating Repatriation Bonds.

ALLIES AS GUARANTORS

Penalties Become Applicable if Germans Fail to Observe Conditions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 6.

The yielding of Premier Briand to Premier Lloyd George on the immediate occupation of the Ruhr region was solely for the purpose of obtaining American support in floating the bonds which Germany, if she accepts the London solution of the reparations problem, must issue immediately. This was said in well informed quarters following his return to Paris last night. He undoubtedly is worried as to how the latest delay will be taken by his political opponents.

Already the Premier is preparing to counter the opposition by the followers of Raymond Poincare by showing the value to France of being able at least to mobilize Germany's debt. And also he is planning to appease the Tardieu faction by showing that the Paris accord has been definitely buried by all the Allies and that the figures of the Reparations Commission alone are henceforth to govern attitude toward Germany.

Floating Bonds All Important.

The all-important question to France is whether she can extricate herself from her budgetary difficulties, even if Germany accepts the ultimatum sent to Berlin by the Reparations Commission, depends entirely on the ability of the Reparations Commission to market Germany's bonded promises, primarily in America. The official terms of the ultimatum, as contained in London despatches yesterday, were handed to Dr. Gertzen, head of the German War Reparations Commission here, by the commission this morning.

These terms leave all France in doubt as to how much she will receive, the Temps says to-night in a long analysis of the terms, stressing that on its face the London solution of the reparations problem seems inferior to the Paris accord of the Allies. This will be the focus of a political discussion involving the fate of the Cabinet of Premier Briand, as France must have money immediately, unable as she is now to advance any more to the devastated regions until the German reparation payments begin to arrive here.

It is apparent already that the London agreement by no means reaches France's future budget requirements, although covering her immediate needs provided buyers can be found for the German bonds, France receiving about twenty-five days after Germany's acceptance of the terms about one and a half billion francs in paper, and as soon as the November issue is completed and marketed, if at par, she should receive approximately \$1,000,000,000 and a half billion dollars as her share of the proceeds.

The value of the London solution, therefore, as compared with the Paris accord, for France—which is a vital factor in the European situation—it is admitted here depends, first, upon the German attitude, and second, upon the amount of power of the American and neutral markets. If the will of the German people is not behind the bonds, there will be behind them only the French army and British sympathy.

No Reparations Commission expert here whom THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent interviewed to-day would venture to say what the bonds would bring, but inquiries brought out the fact, without overlooking that Germany, whatever may be the discount value of the bonds, must make up to the Allies for the difference. This was flatly stated by experts today, although it seems contrary to the common interpretation of the London text, and it would increase Germany's exterior debt by the amount of the discount, which is a factor not to be overlooked by bond buyers.

Undoubtedly a furious discussion is about to begin here regarding the London terms, which, having so many uncertain factors, including doubt as to how long the final issue of \$2,000,000,000 marks gold will be allowed to run, can be the subject of many interpretations by Premier Briand's political enemies. With so many uncertainties, the Temps says French rights subject to many vicissitudes.

France to Seek Market Here.

In conversation last night Premier Briand declared that if previous terms drawn up under the provisions of the treaty had been accepted by Germany it would have been impossible to market any bonds, as the bankers would never know whether the date fixed for maturity would not be extended by the Reparations Commission on Germany's plea that her economic prosperity was insufficient to meet expenses.

Now if Germany accepts the Paris accord, which is the first bond issue and will promptly attempt to find buyers among her friends, chiefly in the United States. The fact that certain American bankers were known to be interested in having the maturities deferred.

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REMEMBER this fact: The Herald's QUALITY CIRCULATION of more than 200,000 is superior to those who use Herald Want Ads.—Adv.

American Born General to Lead Ruhr Advance

By the Associated Press.

DUESSELDORF, May 6.—An American born soldier will command the occupational forces if an advance into the Ruhr region of Germany is ordered by the Allies. He is Gen. Hennocque, now in command at Dusseldorf. He is called "Our American General" by the poilus. Gen. Hennocque was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, some sixty years ago. His mother was American and his father French. He has many relatives in the United States.

The troops of Gen. Hennocque constantly are being reinforced in preparation for a possible movement into the Ruhr. There are now 50,000 well trained French troops bordering the Ruhr region. The new class of 1921 is being sent to the rear and older men are being brought forward in readiness for eventualities.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HERE FOR BIG SUM

Railroad Closes Deal to Sell \$50,000,000 15 Year 6½ Per Cent. Bonds in U. S.

TRIBUTE TO THIS CITY

New York's Financial Prestige Shown by Action in British Dependency.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 6.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company closed yesterday arrangements to sell \$50,000,000 of its fifteen year 6½ per cent. debenture bonds to a syndicate of bankers headed by the Guaranty Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh. A distributing syndicate will be formed immediately and the schedule calls for an offering early next week.

The international significance of that action, which is the biggest single piece of Canadian railroad financing to be placed elsewhere than in London, is the growing importance of New York as the centre of worldwide financial undertakings and the ever closer fiscal relationship between this city and Canadian industrial, railroad and financial developments.

Prior to the war Canadian Pacific financing was handled in London through the sale of 4 per cent. debenture stock or the offering of notes to stockholders. Six months before the outbreak of the war \$20,000,000 of 6 per cent. note certificates, which became due on March 2, 1924, were offered to the company's stockholders. In the early part of 1915 a syndicate composed of the Guaranty Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., White, Weld & Co. and Colgate, Parker & Co. offered and successfully sold in this market \$12,500,000 of the road's equipment 4½ per cent. gold certificates.

The most recent Canadian Pacific financing in this market was the offering in March, 1920, by a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh of \$12,000,000 equipment trust 6 per cent. gold certificates. Other members of that syndicate were Brown Brothers & Co., the Bankers Trust Company, White, Weld & Co. and Colgate, Parker & Co. It will be recalled that for the privilege of offering that issue there was keen competition.

For the new offering there is expected to be a larger distributing syndicate than for the one formed for the \$12,000,000 equipment. Only the other day E. W. Keatts, president of the Canadian Pacific, announced that his company had arranged to sell a block of 4 per cent. debenture stock in London, but it cared only for its European needs. The new financing is expected to care for the road's Canadian requirements for a considerable time.

AIRSHIPS INSPIRE HIS HENS TO LAY BIG EGGS

English Farmer Says Motors' Whirr Prods Chickens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, May 6.

John Thompson, a farmer at Selby, strongly opposes the Air Ministry's plan to get rid of all air ships. His farm is near the Howden air ship station, where the American crew of the R-38 is training in the R-38, and he says that when the "blimps" pass over his hens get inspiration, that the sound of the aero motors start them cackling and that the eggs they lay are shaped the same as the great canvas bag aloft.

Mr. Thompson denies that his hens were in an air raid during the war, and consequently are not suffering from egg shell shock.

For Country Board, Furnished Rooms, or Board in the City

Want Ads. in The Herald will put you in touch with the most desirable type of people. Run your ad. in to-morrow's big issue.

Get your Want Ads. in before 6 P. M.

Continued on Second Page.

REMEMBER this fact: The Herald's QUALITY CIRCULATION of more than 200,000 is superior to those who use Herald Want Ads.—Adv.

AMERICA WILLING TO LIMIT FORCES IF POWERS AGREE

Harvey to Sound Council on Attitude of Allies Toward Real Peace.

HARDING BEHIND PLAN

Would Release to Peace Productivity Vast Sums Expended on War Machinery

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 6.

The United States will advocate a programme of mutual disarmament as part of the war settlements and as a means of releasing to peace productivity the immense sums now expended for war machinery. This will be one of the first tasks assigned to George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, in his capacity as representative of President Harding on the Allied Supreme Council.

This Government is wholly committed to the idea of mutual disarmament and will make it part of its scheme for bringing the world back to peaceful walks and of lessening the suspicion that makes peaceful aims at this time impossible.

In proposing disarmament to the world Powers, President Harding will not suggest the chimerical or impossible. The position that will be presented is that the United States hopes to see disarmaments brought about. It is willing to join in any international agreement on this subject that can be reached.

U. S. Will Follow Others.

But it can be stated upon excellent authority that this Government will not become a Don Quixote among nations on the subject, and that it will not stand still while other nations are arming or remain armed. The invitation will be extended, and, if accepted, the United States will do its share.

President Harding will not appear before Congress to make an address on the subject of disarmament in the near future, nor will he approve of any move to force his hand in a matter he regards as being of the utmost importance in its relationship to the foreign policy of the United States.

From official quarters to-day it was plainly intimated that it is the opinion of the Administration that the Supreme Council is the place where a movement for disarmament should start, and it was also intimated upon excellent authority there will be no undue delay in inaugurating the movement.

The determination to present a programme of disarmament to the world Powers is known here to be part of the decision which prompted the acceptance of the allied invitation to participate in Old World councils, and goes far to acknowledge the importance of the conference between Ambassador Harvey and State Department officials before Mr. Harvey left for London.

All-Important to Harding.

It has been known to those close to the Administration that the President has not been disposed to soft pedal disarmament movements in Congress because of any lack of interest in the subject. He is intensely interested in it, and believes it the all-important goal of any arrangement that may be reached among the nations. He is understood to believe that without it an association of nations can rest only on power and that until moral influence takes the place of power and force a true international understanding will be difficult, if not impossible.

Senator Penrose (Pa.), chairman of the Finance Committee, announced to-day that he would support the President in his desire to have a free hand in the formulation of a policy of international disarmament.

"I am entirely in harmony with the President on the subject," Senator Penrose said. "He predicted that the Boral amendment for disarmament to the naval appropriation bill would be defeated and that the Republicans generally would support the President in his desire to work out the solution of the disarmament problem without interference."

CARRERA'S KIN A SUICIDE.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, May 6.—Senorita Guadalupe Estrada Chinchilla, daughter of former President Manuel Estrada, Carrera of Guatemala, committed suicide here to-day by shooting.

Senators Back Harding in Accepting Council Plea

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Both Republican and Democratic Senators were agreed that the President's action in accepting the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations would require no expression or action by the Senate. Republicans on the Foreign Relations Committee said the President's course appeared to be wise in that he could obtain information that otherwise probably would be lost to this Government.

"The policy of the President," said Senator Moses, Republican, New Hampshire, "involves some extension of diplomatic capacity. No Senate approval or action of any kind, however, would seem to be required. It appears that the policy will not involve us in any foreign entanglements, certainly not so far as Mr. Harvey is concerned."

Senator Moses had reference to Mr. Harvey's opposition to the League of Nations voiced in his speeches and writings.

RUHR TERMS HALT FORMING CABINET

Defiant Spirit in Berlin Over Other Features Also Helps to Keep Crisis Acute.

VON BULOW BOOM KILLED

Leaders Refuse to Join as Unwilling to Sign Acceptance of Allies' Ultimatum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 6.

The real issue in the German cabinet crisis is whether the new Ministry that is to be named will sign or refuse to sign the allied terms, and unless the actual text of these terms fundamentally alters the versions already circulated here the greatest chances favor a policy of refusal.

The allied note already has arrived in Berlin, but it contains so many financial and technical terms, the translations of it will not be completed before late this evening.

The industrial party, most of the Democrats and a fair number of Centrists were this afternoon for a defiant programme, and this attitude has a very serious bearing on the selection of the new Ministry that will have to answer "yes" or "no" to the Allied terms.

Particular heed will be paid to the wording of the allied note regarding the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, the rehabilitation of French industries ruined during the war and the raising of the East Prussian forts.

Should the Allies formulate conditions for the eventual evacuation of the Ruhr in such a way as to make it possible for them to continue to occupy it unless Germany, in the allied view, renders reparation in every detail, then the Germans will refuse to sign the London terms. They regard it as folly to sign away the Ruhr coal district unless it is absolutely impossible to force any chance of meeting the Allies' terms.

Also German manufacturers fear the clauses relating to the rehabilitation of the French industries may lead to the dismantling of their most important factories.

At this time there is particular opposition of destroying the forts on the eastern frontiers, because of the menace of a Polish offensive.

The personnel of the new Cabinet is in more doubt to-day than it was yesterday and it will not be selected until the coalition parties are united on a programme. The mention of Prince von Bulow's candidacy sufficed to kill his boom. He was never considered seriously by President Ebert.

Phillip Scheidemann, one time Chancellor and now head of the Social Democratic party, was reported to have refused to join the new Ministry, and the Majority Socialists leaders are strongly opposing the participation by their party in the Cabinet if it contains representatives of the German People's party. Indeed, the Majority Socialists hold that the wisest course for Germany would be to sign the ultimatum after going on record as protesting against it as exceeding the terms of the Versailles treaty, but they decline to accept responsibility.

President Ebert held a conference with Reichstag leaders, at which the Majority Socialists were represented to-day, but the crisis was not settled. Herman Mueller, formerly Chancellor and now Majority Socialist leader, represented his party.

The name of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German People's party leader, continues to be mentioned prominently for the Chancellorship and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

It was said in high circles that some of the members of the Konstantin Fehrenbach Cabinet would be named to the new Ministry.

It is known, however, that all political leaders are holding off in connection with the naming of a new Ministry until a decision is reached in the Reichstag regarding the allied terms.

Some of the coolest heads in the

Continued on Second Page.

Government Declares It Will Maintain Its Traditional Policy of Abstinence From Participation in Purely European Affairs.

SEEKS JUST WAR SETTLEMENTS;
UNOFFICIAL OBSERVERS TO ACT

Harding Believed to Have Assurances That Allied Leaders Will Reopen Mandate Question in Yap Case—Designations Have No League Connection.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 6.

The United States will be represented in the Allied Supreme Council, the Conference of Ambassadors and the Reparations Commission. This became known to-night when the following reply to the allied invitation to the Washington Government to resume its relations with the councils of the allied and associated Powers was made public:

The Government of the United States has received through the British Ambassador the courteous communication in which you state that, with the unanimous concurrence of the Powers represented at the allied conference in London, you are to inquire whether this Government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was in the past, at the allied conferences, at the Conferences of Ambassadors in Paris and in the Reparations Commission.

The Government of the United States, while maintaining the traditional policy of abstention from participation in matters of distinctly European concern, is deeply interested in the proper economic adjustments and in the just settlement of the matters of worldwide importance which are under discussion in the conferences, and desires helpfully to cooperate in the deliberation upon these questions.

Mr. George Harvey, appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, will be instructed on his arrival in England, to take part as the representative of the President of the United States, in the deliberations of the Supreme Council. The American Ambassador to France will be instructed to resume his place as unofficial observer on the Conference of Ambassadors, and Mr. Roland W. Boyden will be instructed to sit again in an unofficial capacity on the Reparations Commission.

The Government of the United States notes with pleasure your expression of the belief of the representatives of the allied governments assembled in London that American cooperation in the settlement of the great international questions growing out of the world war will be of material assistance.

This answer of the American Government was in reply to the formal invitation presented at the State Department by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador. The text of the invitation, which was extended by David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, as president of the allied conference sitting in London, was as follows:

As president of the allied conference which is just completing its sittings in London, I am authorized, with the unanimous concurrence of all the Powers here represented, to express to the United States Government our feeling that the settlement of the international difficulties in which the world is still involved would be materially assisted by the cooperation of the United States, and I am therefore to inquire whether that Government is disposed to be represented in the future, as it was at an earlier date, at allied conferences wherever they may meet, at the Ambassadors' conference, which sits at Paris, and on the Reparations Commission.

We are united in feeling that American cognizance in them will be best facilitated by this.

Decision Follows Conference of the President With Cabinet

The decision followed a meeting of the President with his Cabinet which was devoted almost entirely to a consideration of the relations of the United States to the rest of the world.

In accepting the invitation the President makes it plain first of all that this country purposes to maintain its traditional policy of abstention in matters of distinctly European concern, but admits American interest in proper economic adjustments and the "just settlement" of world affairs.

With this explanation and with the combined official and unofficial representation on the various allied organizations it is believed by the Harding Administration that there will be no question of the American intention of refraining from renewing any entanglements with European Governments such as were contemplated in the League of Nations covenant.

At the same time the note of acceptance registers the determination of the Administration to participate in world affairs so far as they concern the United States, and especially to interest itself in such settlements growing out of the war.

Neither the White House nor the State Department contributed any information on the important question of the relationship of the President to